

St. Bartholomew's Hospital



Journal

*Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem.*

—Horace, Book ii, Ode iii.

VOL. XLV.—No. 1

OCTOBER 1ST, 1937

PRICE NINEPENCE

CALENDAR

Fri., Oct. 1.	—Dr. Chandler and Mr. Roberts no duty.	Wed., Oct. 20.	—Surgery : Lecture by Mr. Wilson.
Sat., " 2.	—Rugby Match v. Neath. Away.		Rugby Match v. King's College. Home.
	Hockey Match v. Lloyds Bank. Home.		Hockey Match v. Staff College, Camberley. Away.
Mon., " 4.	—Special Subjects : Lecture by Mr. Jory.	Fri., " 22.	—Dr. Gow and Mr. Vick on duty.
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Sat., " 16.	—Hockey Match v. Old Southendians. Home.		Medicine : Lecture by Dr. Gow.
Mon., " 18.	—Special Subjects : Lecture by Mr. Higgs.	Sat., " 30.	—Rugby Match v. Pontypool. Away.
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Last day for receiving matter for the November issue of the Journal.			
Fives Match v. Alleyn Old Boys. Home.			

EDITORIAL

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There was a day when the Abernethian Society's *trimonthly* meetings were well attended not only by

the Residents and by the nurses invited, but also by students and outside visitors; and when the regular addresses and clinical evenings of the Society were a prominent and popular feature of Hospital life.

But in late years a decline has been evident both in the popularity of this Society and in its activities. Its present officers, we believe, are conscious to some extent of this, and have set out to effect a number of reforms, of which the chief is in the method of election of office-bearers.

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Hitherto the Committee has consisted of two Presidents and two Vice-Presidents (as a rule on the Resident Staff), two Secretaries (second and third year) and two extra Committeemen (drawn from the first and second years). These came up for "election" once a year, and together with any new members necessary to fill vacancies were elected by the retiring committee sitting in private conclave. The abuses to which such a system were open are evident, and the present Committee has quite rightly decided that in future all elections shall be by public vote at a Society meeting, of which the date will be advertised.

Another resolution, we understand, is to have at least six addresses in the year, and a clinical meeting once a fortnight, if this is found to be possible, and if the students give the project their support. It is to be hoped that they will.

The present government of the Society being something in the nature of a private club, however, we find it difficult to convey the gentle and lotus-eating attitude of its members without letting them speak for themselves, and so beg no forgiveness for presenting their views in the form of an official interview with one of the present Presidents of the Society. We found him reading the *New Statesman and Nation* in one of the laboratories, and the interview began at once:

"Why," we asked, "is the Abernethian Society kept so secret?"

"No reason why it should be," replied the President, as though struck by a sudden thought.

"You agree, then, that it is?"

"Well, I don't know that it is *intentionally* kept secret. It's just that no one bothers to find out much about it."

"Why don't they bother?"

"There is precious little enthusiasm among the students for the Abernethian Society."

"What is your average attendance of students?"

"About fifty."

"Why is there so little enthusiasm?"

"It may be due to the way the Society has been run."

"Oh? In what way?"

"I can't offer any real explanation. One thing is

that the meetings are held at 5.30 or at 8.30. The speakers can't come at 5.30 and the audience don't come at 8.30."

"Don't you think that if you advertised, or made your meetings more attractive people would come?"

"Oh, we do advertise. It gets printed in the JOURNAL Calendar, and we put up a small notice on the board."

"But surely that, to say the least of it, is hardly sufficiently striking?"

"The Dignity of the Society . . ."

"Yes, yes?"

"Well, I don't know. I prefer a single discreet notice."

"Why?"

"It looks nicer."

"Suppose you made the meetings more attractive in themselves . . .?"

"We have tried to get good speakers."

"You agree that not all your speakers have been of quite the standard you desire?"

"Yes, I do."

"You provide them all, we understand, with a dinner?"

"It is only courteous to do so."

"Is it done by any similar societies?"

"It is done at Oxford and Cambridge."

"The dinner, we understand, is fairly sumptuous?"

"Oh no, I don't agree."

"At a recent one, you began, for instance, with oysters?"

A reminscent light crept into the President's eye.

"Ah," he said, "only once oysters."

"Your wine list used to consist of two bottles of sherry, two vintage wines, a bottle of vintage port, and one bottle of whiskey?"

"That is so."

"All that among eight people—the speaker and members of the Committee?"

"Yes."

"A fairly generous allowance."

"Quite generous."

"Who pays for this?"

"It comes out of our annual grant from the Financial Committee of the Students' Union."

- " You mean the students pay ? "
- " Yes."
- " But they don't eat it and drink it ? "
- " No."
- " Have you been living beyond your income ? "
- " Yes, we have, I'm afraid."
- " What steps are you taking to ensure that you will live within it in future ? Are you still going on with your banquets ? "
- " Naturally."
- " Your wine list is going to be as extensive ? "
- " Oh no, no ! In the past year we have cut it down by half."
- " How much sherry do you have now ? "
- " Only one bottle. We still have a couple of bottles of Burgundy or Claret."
- " Can you let our readers know their names ? "
- " I'm afraid I can't. But they are definitely vintage wines."
- " Grand first growths, no doubt ? "
- " I don't know."
- " What ! You don't know ? "
- " No."
- " Then a little champagne with the sweets perhaps ? "
- " No ! I deny it ! We've never had any champagne. . . . Not that I can recall."
- " What do you have then ? "
- " A bottle of whiskey and a bottle of brandy."
- " Your wine list is still fairly extensive."
- " We must be prepared to offer our lecturers these wines."
- " But you drink them yourselves ? "
- " Such of us who are not teetotalers do."
- " Are any of you teetotal ? "
- " Yes."
- " How many ? "
- " Our vice-president has a duodenal ulcer."

CURRENT EVENTS

DR. BONARD

Our heartiest congratulations are extended to Dr. N. S. Bonard, who with this month completes twenty years of service with the Special Department. This remarkable record began in 1917, when the Department was founded by Mr. Girling Ball, Dr. Bonard acting as his Chief Assistant. It was then situated in Golden Lane, next to the Coroner's Court, and there Mr. Ball attended to the gonorrhœa cases while Dr. Bonard treated the syphilitics.

Later, the Department was accommodated in the Hospital, and after the War Mr. Kenneth Walker took it over.

* * *

EDITORIAL CHANGES

With this issue Mr. Flavell completes twelve months as Editor of the JOURNAL, and retires worn out by his sins and the cares of office. Both the Editorship and

the Assistant-Editorship now fall vacant, and applications are invited for these posts.

* * *

" DR. JEKYLL DIAGNOSES MR. HYDE "

The Inaugural Meeting of the Abernethian Society this season takes the form of an address by Sir Walter Langdon-Brown, his subject being " Dr. Jekyll diagnoses Mr. Hyde ", and constituting part of the new leaf the Society is said to be turning over. It is hoped that the massive Abernethian Chair long lost in the bowels of the Surgery may be resurrected for this meeting.

Robbed by fate of his traditional farewell address, Dr. Hinds-Howell will speak to the Society later in the year, and after Christmas Dr. Russell Reynolds, who is an expert in what the Americans call Cinemaröntgenography, will give an account of—shall we say?—Cinemaröntgenography.

MR. THOMAS HAYES

AFTER thirty-two years as Clerk to the Governors Mr. Hayes has retired from the office he has held with such unique and conspicuous distinction.

Mr. Hayes was appointed in succession to Mr. W. H. Cross on February 23rd, 1905. For the previous twelve years he had been Secretary of the East London Hospital for Children at Shadwell. At once it would seem he earned expressions of appreciation of his work in his new office, for only one year later, on July 25th, 1906, the General Court of Governors passed a vote of thanks "to Mr. Hayes for the way in which he has performed his duties during the past year and especially for the successful manner in which the arrangements for the ceremony in connection with the opening of the Out-Patients' Department were carried out by him."

To attempt to chronicle the activities of Mr. Hayes during his clerkship would be, in fact, to write a history of the Hospital during that time. For thirty-two years there has been no Hospital event of greater or lesser importance which was not either the direct result of his own inspiration and energy or at least owed its success to the conscientious and able way in which he carried through the decisions of others. He has served under three Treasurers—Lord Ludlow, Lord Sandhurst and myself; and three different Matrons—Miss Stewart, Miss McIntosh and Miss Dey have held office with him.

Probably the most striking feature of his period of

office is the steady and continuous progress that has been made in the re-building of the Hospital; the total expenditure on re-building during his time has amounted to, approximately, £835,000, and includes the present Out-Patients' Department, Dispensary, Resident Staff Quarters (1906), Pathological Block (1907), Queen Mary's

Home for Nurses (built in three portions in 1923, 1926 and 1929), Nurses' Recreation Rooms (1928), Surgical and Operation Theatre Blocks (1930) and the new Medical Block which was opened by H.M. Queen Mary in July last.

During the War Mr. Hayes's administrative ability was invaluable in carrying out the necessary arrangements for the housing of sick and wounded men of the British Expeditionary Force in the East Wing of the Hospital. This Wing had been placed at the service of the War Office by the Governors, and between October, 1914, and January, 1919, 5406 men passed through the wards.

It would be impossible to give in detail the many improvements in the administration and work of the Hospital for which Mr. Hayes has been responsible. Happily typical of his ordered and methodical mind was his re-organization of the Out-Patients' Department and the establishment in 1920 of a Central Registration Bureau whereby all patients, other than casualty patients, were registered. This was followed in 1927 by the establishment of a registry for casualty patients, which enabled notes and records to be kept of every patient attending the Hospital.



It was during Mr. Hayes's clerkship in 1923 that the Hospital celebrated its Octocentenary. These celebrations were perhaps the most memorable in the history of the Hospital. While every credit must be given the Committees concerned for the organization of the arrangements, it was Mr. Hayes's guiding and experienced hand that co-ordinated their efforts and ensured the outstanding success which resulted. It was fitting that Mr. Hayes's work in this connection should have been rewarded by the personal thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as President of the Hospital.

In 1935 all connected with the Hospital were delighted to learn that Mr. Hayes's work had received further well-deserved recognition and that the Order of Commander of the British Empire had been bestowed upon him.

There can be no section of the Hospital's community that has not had cause to be grateful to Mr. Hayes, whether Treasurer and Almoners' Committee, medical staff, nurses, students or patients. The most recent, indeed, of the many memorials to his clerkship which he leaves behind is the new Convalescent Home for Nurses at Northwood. The Home was the generous gift of the Zachary Merton Trust, but it was Mr. Hayes's conception and it was on his earnest representation that the gift was made.

And now Mr. Hayes has left the Clerk's Office. Through a long Hospital career he has shown how conspicuously he has possessed all those qualities which make the perfect Hospital Clerk—his sympathy, his loyalty, his tact and above all his conscientious devotion to the duties he was called on to perform. He will be remembered, too, by those who knew him well as one of the most generous of men, always willing and anxious to help in an unassuming way those less happily situated than himself. Fortunately for St. Bartholomew's he does not say a final farewell. The General Court of Governors in July last elected him a Governor and an Almoner of the Hospital, and the benefit of his wise counsel and ripe experience will, we hope, be at the service of the Hospital for years to come.

STANMORE.

At any kind of angling sport
I cannot hope to shine,
For nobody has ever taught
Me where to draw the line.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Being extracts from very early journals.

1893

The Good Old Days.

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift*, writing about the study of medicine in England, thus sketches the students: "They are quiet, retiring gentlemen, obliging to a foreigner who has been introduced to them. Anybody who is acquainted with English families knows that the well-educated middle classes in England live in a comparatively unpretentious style, and that in many circles no alcoholic drinks of any kind are taken. The consequence of this is that drinking bouts are unknown amongst English students, and you never hear of men wasting two or three terms in sheer idleness. The English student takes an interest in physical exercise. He finds amusement in cricket, football and races. Anybody who has spent some time in England will have remarked the keen interest in the competitions between the Universities and the schools. There is an athletic club also in every hospital school, which is always patronized and encouraged by the superiors. But students, many of whom are medical students, take an interest in other matters of a more serious kind. In the larger towns they form societies which devote their spare time and a good deal of money to the relief of the social misery existing there, by working somewhat after the fashion of missionaries."

The Start.

Mr. T. J. HORDER has passed the final examination for the Bachelor of Science degree in the University of London. His subjects were Mental and Moral Science, Chemistry and Physiology.

In Praise of Exercise.

"... Lastly, we have it on the authority of many an old student, how great is the pleasure, in after-life, of looking at the photo of a Cup-team on the wall of one's study, and letting it recall to one's mind the countless incidents in connection with its matches, its journeys to the provincial towns, and, indeed, in connection with every face which it includes."

I should say every Tom, Dick and Harry
Can fall into feminine snares,
So why must these men when they marry,
Repeatedly give themselves heirs?

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

DEAR SIR,—As one of the Sub-Committee who drew up the report on the question of Physical Training for the Medical College, I would be grateful if you would allow me to answer Mr. J. C. Ryle's letter published in the September number of your JOURNAL.

One of the first steps that the Sub-Committee took was to get in touch with Col. Wand-Tetley, who is in charge of the Army School of Physical Training at Aldershot. Col. Wand-Tetley very kindly came to London and inspected the Charterhouse site and drew up a most helpful report. Although this report is too long to quote in full, yet I am sure a brief abstract from it will at once allay the fear of your correspondent that the present idea of physical training has anything to do with "P.T." as understood at school—where it was generally used as a punishment—or in the O.T.C. in the old days.

Col. Wand-Tetley divided physical training into three sections:

A. Recreational. This will include:

(1) Training exercises for rugby, boxing and other sports.

(2) Indoor games, such as basket-ball, volleyball, badminton, deck-tennis, etc.

(3) Conditioning and developing physical exercises in the gymnasium, with the use of the normal apparatus, such as beams, wall-bars, vaulting-horse and mats.

(4) The formation of clubs and individual instruction in athletics, track and field, boxing and fencing.

(5) Exercises of a special nature to develop skill at various recreational activities.

B. Remedial.

This subject can be made into a serious study if desired.

During the three months before Christmas Col. Wand-Tetley had 33 sub-standard recruits and after eleven weeks actual training the improvement in these young men was very marked. Some of them suffered from such things as flat feet, hallux rigidus, slight curvature, and one case was diagnosed as D.A.H.

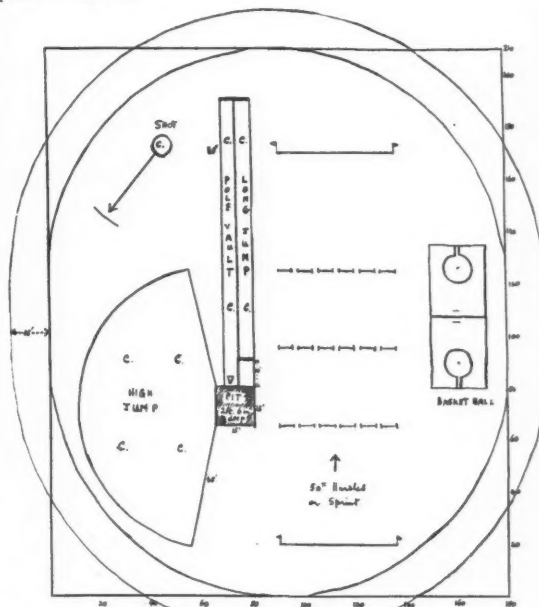
C. Research.

This may be carried out by exercises for tolerance, vital capacity, grip, reaction time and co-ordination by the modified Horsley test.

Col. Wand-Tetley's report then went into details as to how to make the gymnasium not only more efficient but more attractive.

Finally he ends his report by suggesting that the ground in the middle of Charterhouse Square should be

laid out as a miniature sports ground, a copy of which plan I enclose.



NOTES.

1. One Lap = 208 yds. 2 ft. (approx.)
2. 50 yds. is the longest possible straight run.
3. c. = Cinders.
4. Track is 15 ft. wide.
5. Basket-Ball Pitch is not to scale.

KIT.

1. Pole and High Jump Standards and Laths.
2. Shot Stop-Board.
3. Pole-Vault Slipway.
4. Long Jump Take-off Board.
5. Hurdles.
6. Basket-Ball Goals.
7. Track Sweeper and Roller.
8. Lane Marker.
9. Shot.

The Sub-Committee, after receiving this most useful report, then went into the matter of how it could be carried out and drew up separate time-tables for the students of the first year, second and third year, fourth year and fifth year, which would not interfere with games, but might possibly curtail a few of the lectures.

This scheme, of course, would be voluntary, but I have no doubt whatever that it would be made so attractive that practically all the students would participate.

The Committee went into the cost of such a scheme and found that the capital outlay to include proper changing-rooms, lockers, etc., would be about £700, and that there would be an annual expenditure of £200. It was suggested that the scheme should be tried out for five years, which means approximately £2000. The Dean, in his letter, mentioned that efforts are being made to raise this sum, but obviously it will take a considerable time before this can be done.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

MALCOLM DONALDSON.

September 8th, 1937.

THE BASQUE CHILDREN'S CAMP

ON my arrival at North Stoneham Camp on May 21st I found an area of about forty acres of grass-land on which 120 bell tents had been pitched, with three or four marquees, one of which was labelled "Médico", but contained nothing in the way of medical equipment. Very little had been planned to deal with the medical needs of the children, indeed the date of disembarkation and the number to be provided for was still uncertain.

It was not until the next day that the enormity of the project undertaken was borne upon me. I was asked to call in at the Committee's Office at Southampton, and here, while persuading two ardent volunteers against converting me to the Extreme Left, I learnt some of the innumerable arrangements which had to be made and difficulties which had to be overcome in the organization of this Refugee Camp. News had only just been received that four thousand children were arriving instead of two thousand (their ages ranging from 6 to 14); these were to be housed, fed, clothed and kept under constant supervision for an indefinite period, and sufficient money had to be collected to make all this possible (imagine a town of four thousand population having to be kept on voluntary subscriptions); moreover these were children from a foreign-speaking country, most of them had known, in the past twelve months, hardships and privation incomprehensible to the average English mind.

Having justified my existence by suggesting roofs to the latrines and floor-boards for the tents I returned to the camp much "over-awed" and minus a new hat, which I had left in the office and was doomed never to wear.

That evening I learnt from a doctor who had volunteered to organize the medical side of the camp, and whose good work could never be sufficiently praised, that there were to be three medical officers—Taylor, as S.M.O., Cobb and myself. The accommodation so far consisted of a marquee in the camp and an uninhabited house—Moor Hill—some six miles away which had been lent for use as a nursing home; this latter was in a bad state of repair, and the sanitary arrangements were totally inadequate for the forty patients and necessary staff which it was hoped to house there; volunteers were working hard to get it in a "good enough" condition by the time the children arrived. Matron was already at the camp and there was to be a sister and a staff of trained nurses and V.A.D.'s to help her, whilst at Moor Hill there was to be a sister in charge of a trained staff. St. John Ambulance men had volunteered for night duty at the camp.

No one knew anything of the health of the children

who were arriving, except that two English doctors had gone over to examine them before embarkation and that they would all be re-examined on arrival at Southampton, the verminous ones to be sent to Southampton Baths, where an army of volunteers would de-louse them, the Borough Hospital and Borough Isolation Hospital to receive some, and the rest to be sent on to the camp—variously coloured labels were to be tied to their wrists and they would all be numbered.

The next day Taylor arrived and we went over to see Moor Hill; here we found a tired but triumphant staff. Wonders had been worked with the house itself, the wards were ready for the patients and the whole place had been spring-cleaned throughout several times. I will say little of the sanitary arrangements (which were at all times inadequate), but that the best had been done in the short time available.

That evening was spent at a staff meeting at which the arrangements for the disembarkation were discussed. S.S. "Habana" had left Spain with its cargo of refugees, who had been attacked from the air before they embarked, and again as they left port. Almost every child was suffering from sea-sickness. Opinions varied as to how long it would take the Port Medical Authorities to examine the children, indeed some said it might be necessary to feed a varying number at the docks for as long as six days. They were due to arrive in Southampton Water on Saturday night and disembarkation would commence early on Sunday.

The Medical Organization.

The following morning we spent in ordering the necessary medical stores and equipment. When we returned to the camp at lunch time most of the tents were up, and it was quite obvious that one medical tent was totally inadequate, so it was decided to erect another about a hundred yards distant from the first, henceforward to be called "Medical Two" and destined to become the hub of the whole medical unit. Taylor and Matron being busy with Medical One, which had to be ready by the next morning, I, with Sister Bishop and "Maurice" (a young interpreter who attached himself to the medical unit and whose services proved to be invaluable), set about Medical Two. Carpenters were roped in, Boy Scouts were persuaded to help, any stray individual without a job was cajoled into our service and Medical Two gradually but definitely began to take shape. An out-patient's department was arranged at one end of the tent, and at the other two small examination rooms; shelves were put up, table-tops stolen for floor boards, and three or four balanced on forms to make temporary beds for the patients.

In the midst of all this Cobb arrived and, after a preliminary expression of dismay and amazement, which may be forgiven him, set to with a will to help finish Medical Two. In the early hours the medical unit betook itself to bed, wondering all the more what was in store for it in the morning.

Cobb and I were awakened by Taylor, who had an unconquerable and incurable habit of getting up just as everyone else was thinking of going to bed, with the news that he had been on the boat and that, contrary to our worst fears, the children were mostly very happy and clamouring to get ashore. When the launch



THE OUT-PATIENTS.

arrived with the lemonade, etc., they were having a hearty meal, which included a hot drink. By now the boat had docked, examinations had begun and the first bus-load might be expected at the camp at any moment. Cobb and I were to examine the children as they left the buses (their third medical examination since leaving Bilbao!) and were to select a hundred of the younger ones who needed special care to go to the Girl Guides' Camp, to take the numbers of those who were under-nourished for special treatment at Medical Two, and to send any needing immediate treatment to Medical One. Here they would be treated as out-patients or sent by car to Moor Hill. Above all we were to pay special attention to any eye or skin complaint.

The tents were arranged in three groups, to be known as Camps One, Two and Three, and we decided that the children treated at the baths should go to Camp Two.

The Refugees Arrive.

As the buses arrived the refugees were first examined by us and then taken off in batches of ten to their tents. It became obvious from inspection of the first bus-load alone that although the malnutrition was far less than

we had been led to expect, our first enemy was to be impetigo, from which almost one child in ten was suffering. Special tents were set aside for these cases. In between arrival of buses we went along to Medical One to examine the patients we had sent there. Here we found two or three interpreters taking the names and details of the children as they came in; V.A.D.'s doing dressings, comforting the frightened, answering innumerable questions, dealing tactfully with well-meaning visitors, running errands, arranging for cars to go to Moor Hill, fetching food and drink for the patients, always present and ready in any emergency and never shirking any job, however difficult or unpleasant; would that words could be found sufficiently to praise such willing and unselfish service as they gave that day and all the succeeding days of the camp. As for the children, some were resigned to what must have seemed to them an endless round of medical examinations, some were frightened, some curious, some indifferent, and a few seemed to understand that we were their friends and were doing our best to help them. At 6 o'clock we had the first thunder-storm of the day, no more children were to arrive, so I walked down to the far end of the camp, where the tents for the impetigo cases had been pitched. The tents were full of children, but only three patients were present; the rest, I was told, did not care for the tents or the people in them and had gone off to others.

As a result, Taylor decided that each morning at 7 o'clock there would be a medical inspection of the entire camp—he would take Camp One, Cobb the second and I the third; all the children were to be lined up outside their tents with their teachers (there was one Spanish *máestra* to twenty children). The tents were to be brailed up and the palliasses, blankets, etc., neatly folded and arranged around the interiors, which were to be thoroughly swept out. Buckets were provided in the lines for rubbish, and these were collected and emptied by a member of the sanitary squad each morning. A prize would be given for the best tent in each camp, and the numbers of the very good and very bad tents broadcast (we found afterwards that the children much preferred hearing their tent mentioned over the microphone to receiving the prize).

The cases sent to the Borough Hospital from the port included one of acute cholecystitis, one bronchopneumonia, a dental sepsis, septic knee, strangulated testis, malnutrition, bronchiectasis (now at the French Hospital in Soho), an iritis, acute impetigo, acute bronchitis, and three cases of ringworm.

Twenty-three cases were sent from the camp to Moor Hill on this first day and some from the port, including one pulmonary tuberculosis. Comprehensive notes were

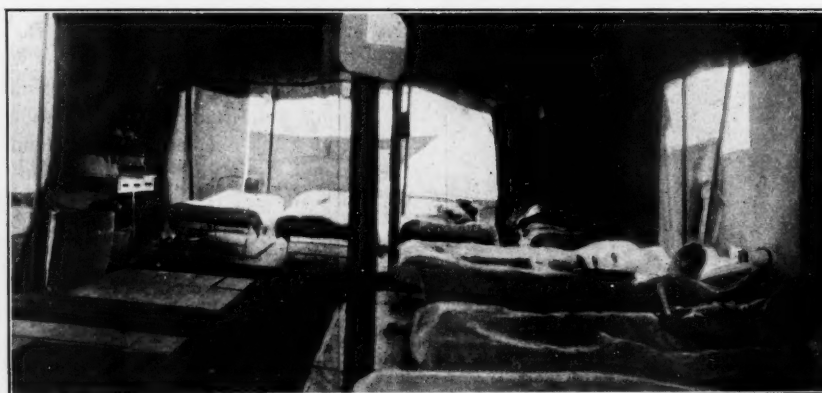
taken on each patient, being headed by the child's name, number and tent number, sex, age and number of relatives, if any, present in the camp. Impetigo cases had a yellow label attached to their card (later used to signify any infectious or contagious disease), Moor Hill a blue label and any case of pediculosis a red one. The cards were filed numerically, since the names were nearly all unreadable and unpronounceable—especially as each child had two surnames, that of the mother and of the father.

Picture the Medical Tent that night: In the inner room an hysterical *mæstra* weeping for her lost relatives in Bilbao, in the outer room two young boys found by the

we had, either in their out-patients' department or as in-patients, and a firm of opticians in Southampton volunteered to make spectacles for the children free of charge.

The Trachoma Scare.

I would stress these last facts, especially with reference to a case of trachoma, which was diagnosed only a few weeks ago at one of the hostels in London, to which some of the children had been sent. This patient was treated as an in-patient at Westminster Hospital for three days and then returned to the hostel. A Sunday newspaper reporting the case under blazing headlines, emphasized



THE OBSERVATION WARD.

St. John's men too exhausted and collapsed to reach their own tent; a wretched light from two storm lamps, a stuffy heat from an oil stove, two rather apprehensive V.A.D.'s doing their first night duty, and rain beating against the tent, making conversation impossible. I was called out by one of the Night Patrol to a child with toothache; it took us some time to find the tent, which was so securely laced up that we wondered whether the occupants ever intended to emerge again. Inside four children were sleeping together under a vast pile of blankets, two others apparently preferred to sleep alone, and the seventh—the patient—half-dazed with pain, was lying with her head in a puddle of rain-water.

An Eastleigh dentist volunteered to visit the camp two or three mornings a week. He lent us a gas apparatus, which we were to find very useful. In addition, an orthopaedic and an ophthalmic surgeon offered to help us with any cases on which we felt we needed further advice; moreover, the Southampton Free Eye Hospital agreed to treat any ophthalmic cases

the fact that the Port Medical Authorities had only one minute for the examination of each child, completely overlooking the fact that each child was examined at Bilbao, on arrival at the port, on arrival at the camp, subsequently each morning, and with particular care before being passed as fit to leave the camp for homes in any other part of the country; and, furthermore, the fact that practically every child suffering from any eye trouble, however slight, was seen by the ophthalmic surgeon at Moor Hill during the first weeks of the camp, and that any needing special care were sent to the Free Eye Hospital. Finally, it may be said that the child left the camp with one of the first batches to be evacuated, three months before the diagnosis of trachoma was made and confirmed.

The remaining children arrived the next morning. Evacuations from the camp were to start on the morrow, and it was therefore thought wise to use Medical One solely for examination of children for evacuation and Medical Two for all other purposes. Two other M.O.'s joined the Unit—Dr. Daly, who took over Moor Hill,

and Dr. King, non-resident, to help at Medical One when needed. Cobb and I were too busy at Medical Two to be able to help elsewhere. The out-patients' department was dealing with over two hundred patients per day, and, in addition, the cases to be seen by us followed one after the other in an endless stream from early in the morning until late at night; the majority of these were "pyrexias of unknown origin", which could not be sent to Moor Hill, but had to be kept under observation on our improvised table-top beds and in three bell tents adjoining.

It was in the first week that one of our "p.u.o.'s" developed a morbilliform rash and we resigned ourselves to a measles epidemic—this never materialized, and although during the four months of the camp there have been twenty-two cases of measles, they were all sporadic cases, and in the past two months no case has occurred at all. There were many complaints of "sore throats" and, since one case of diphtheria had been sent to the isolation hospital from the boat, every child with a suspicious throat was given 8000 units of A.D.S. and kept under observation until a negative report on the throat swab was returned, after which the case was transferred to Moor Hill (excellent results were obtained from the use of streptocide in these cases). It was absolutely essential that no infectious disease should be introduced into Moor Hill, for we had no other accommodation in the camp for in-patients.

Typhoid Cases.

With two cases of typhoid from the boat and another from the camp in the first few days it was, perhaps, natural that we should have regarded even those patients complaining of the most minor gastro-intestinal symptoms with the gravest suspicion (it was one day in the second week that I had two cases, within half an hour of each other and from the same tent, with such distended and tympanitic bellies as I never hope to come across again; they were sent to isolation tents and, after each had received a dose of syrup of figs, rapidly resumed their normal contours). With the second case of typhoid an Isolation Unit was formed at the far end of the camp for investigation of contacts. At the same time Medical Two was extended, an Army hospital marquee equipped with twelve beds being put up behind the existing marquee for use as an observation and casualty ward. We were also provided with a store tent and four bell tents for the doctors, interpreters and two Spanish boys employed as "medical orderly officers"; all these were enclosed by fencing, and with the addition of electric light and a luxurious latrine lent by the Southampton

Corporation and procured from under the very nose of the Quartermaster, who had intended it for the use of the Administration Staff, Medical Two became entirely self-supporting.

There was a lighter side to the work of the Medical Unit: Sister complained that there were so many cases of sun-burn that it was almost impossible for the nurses to deal with them. We discovered that the one great aim of the children was to be able to tell their friends that they had undergone an operation, when they automatically became heroes. The treatment of sun-burn with lotio calaminæ gave them the opportunity without the necessary discomfort usually associated with surgical treatment. They would emerge from the tent with all their exposed parts caked with lotio calaminæ and an assumed look of agony on their faces. The substitution of lotio plumbi for the calamine lotion produced a noticeable decrease in the number of sun-burn cases.

RONALD GIBSON.

(To be continued.)

OUR CANDID CAMERA



WHAT WON THE 3.30 ?

THE "OLD BAILEY"

(Continued from p. 242.)

The year 1784 is a notable landmark in the history of the Old Bailey, as in that year public executions were first held outside Newgate. For centuries previously they were held at Tyburn, and a whole literature has been devoted to that dread procession which started from the gates of Newgate. The condemned tied to a kind of hurdle dragged behind a cart, accompanied by the hangman and the Ordinary, it passed by the Churchyard of St. Sepulchre where, in accordance with a charitable bequest, a sexton tolled the bell and pronounced an admonition to the condemned to make their peace with God, an admonition, salutary no doubt, but which must have passed unheard amidst the clamour of the crowd.

It was almost a triumphal procession, that long ride of the criminal to Tyburn, acclaimed by the immense crowds who celebrated the occasion as a public holiday. Dean Swift refers to the subject in one of his poems, commencing :

As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was bauling,
Rode stately to Holborn to die in his calling.
He stopped at the George for a bottle of sack,
And promised to pay for it when he came back.

Arrived at Tyburn, after pious exhortation by the Ordinary and a dying speech by the chief actor in the drama, surrounded by a sordid and riotous mob, the rope is fastened, the horse is lashed into movement and the poor wretch is left swaying to and fro from the fatal tree, and kicking in the air. His friends try to shorten his agony by hanging on his legs and beating his breast, while the hangman looks on unmoved by the familiar sight, calculating the value of his victim's clothes, his recognized perquisite.

The sorrowing relatives not infrequently bore off the body of the late departed to the Surgeons' Hall, or some other similar establishment, and consoled themselves by dedicating the corpse, for a pecuniary consideration, to the advancement of medical science. As a matter of fact there are two recorded cases where the supposed corpses came to life on the dissecting table and were promptly returned to Newgate.

In 1784 the Sheriffs decided that executions should be held in front of Newgate in the interests not only of the public and the condemned, but also of the prisoners of the gaol who, it was said, will derive a useful lesson of duty and obedience, and a strong admonition to repentance from the presence of the heavy hand of justice so near the walls. Dr. Johnson, for one, was averse to this change. "Sir", he said to Boswell, "executions are intended to draw spectators; if they do not draw spectators, they do not answer their purpose. The old

method was most satisfactory to all parties; the public was gratified by a procession, the criminal was supported by it. Why is all this to be swept away?"

Those executed in front of Newgate had science on their side in the shape of the new "drop" which took the place of the more picturesque but less efficient cart. The scenes outside Newgate differed little from those at Tyburn, and it is doubtful whether the moral blessing aimed at by the Sheriffs were in fact secured.

So great was the mob at an execution in 1807, that 28 persons were trampled to death, the cause of this accident being the collapse of a cart, brought to the scene to serve as a temporary grandstand. The executions of the Cato Street conspirators in 1820 had a pronounced military flavour. In order to prevent a riot or a rescue, Lifeguards were stationed in the Old Bailey, Newgate Street and Ludgate Hill, and six guns were posted on Blackfriars Bridge.

A curious belief existed, until quite recent times, that the application of a dead man's hand was a cure for wens and blemishes of all kinds, and so, in 1786, after an execution at Newgate, we find no less than twelve women, their vanity in no way diminished in the presence of death, ascending the scaffold and persuading the hangman to rub their faces and necks with the dead hand of his victim.

In 1864 a Royal Commission was assembled to inquire into the whole subject of capital punishment and into the expediency of abolishing public executions; and, after a great deal of evidence for and against, it was recommended that executions should be carried out within the gaol. There were several dissentients to this recommendation, and it is interesting to note that John Bright was one of them.

This recommendation passed into law in 1868 and no public executions have taken place since then. The distinction of being the last person to be executed in front of Newgate fell upon the Fenian Michael Barrett, who thus joined the long list of Irishmen who have earned for themselves a place in history. It cannot be denied that he deserved this distinction, for as a result of his offence, the blowing up of the Clerkenwell House of Detention, 12 persons were killed, 150 were injured, 40 mothers were prematurely confined, and £20,000 worth of damage was done to property.

Public executions have ceased. He would be a bold man who would affirm that the craving for the morbid and the horrible which drew great crowds to these executions has disappeared. That the desire for blood, the lust for gloating over the agonies of a fellow-creature is as strong as ever, cannot be doubted by anyone who has been present at the closing scene of a murder trial at the Old Bailey or elsewhere.

Human nature changes little in spite of Acts of Parliament, and can there be any doubt that the good folk of to-day, who clamour for admission to the Old Bailey, and who will stand patiently for hours to catch just a glimpse of a condemned man, or of the van in which he is driven away, would enjoy public executions just as much as their ancestors did in the past. As Dr. Johnson said, "The public wants processions."

There is no doubt that one of the great sources of untapped revenue in this country is the widespread desire to be present at murder trials and trials of a revolting and indecent character. Our national finances may yet become in so critical a state that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be unable any longer to disregard this potential wealth.

Imagine, for instance, holding a Society divorce case at the Albert Hall. The box-office takings would surely be a record, to say nothing of the sale of the broadcasting and cinema rights.

Since 1838 the death penalty has only been enforced under the ordinary law in the case of murder except during the war, when spies were shot after conviction by specially constituted courts of three Judges.

Criminals were previously treated with great severity. I will give you a few examples taken quite at random from Old Bailey Calendars:

1758. Stealing 1 cwt. of lead. Sentenced to death.

1759. Lamb-murder. Sentenced on Friday to be hanged on Monday.

1782. Woman convicted of stealing 2 shirts and 1 gown value 20s. Sentenced to 7 years' transportation.

Woman convicted of stealing quart pot value 10d. To be whipped.

2 women stealing cotton value 20/- Death.

A man stealing to the value of 4/- 7 years' transportation.

A man stealing 2 leather bridles. Publicly whipped.

Between the Sessions House and the prison there was a large yard where prisoners were taken in the old Black Marias. Communication between the prison and the Sessions House was by means of a long stone passageway. Under the flags of this passage murderers who had been executed in Newgate were buried, the only record allowed being a number on the wall. This was usually referred to as Deadman's Walk, and many have walked this passage to their trial, little realizing that it would be their final resting-place.

The commencement of the nineteenth century heralded the gradual softening of the Criminal Law and the sweeping away of many unpleasant forms of punishment. The Pillory, for instance, was abolished

in 1837. A pillory stood outside Newgate for centuries; intended as a means of painful and degrading exposure, it was originally a punishment for those who circulated lies, and must have acted as a check to enterprising journalists. The liar, in addition to being placed in the pillory, had slung round his neck a whetstone, the symbol of a sharp and lying tongue.

For several centuries the pillory had a long and distinguished career, during which all sorts and conditions of offenders were exposed therein, and received treatment from the mob, varying with the character of their offences. In 1732 one John Waller was pilloried for falsely accusing a man so as to obtain the reward given on conviction of highwayman, and one is not sorry to learn that he was pelted to death. About the same time a woman was pilloried for the strange offence of disguising herself as a man, and as such marrying three different women. So great was the anger of the populace, principally those of the female sex, that they pelted her and put out both her eyes.

On the other side of the scale popular heroes were decked with flowers, and in the case of one learned doctor, whose offence was the writing of a pamphlet against the Government, the Under-Sheriff actually detailed a footman in livery to hold an umbrella over the doctor's head as he stood in the pillory. For this conduct the Under-Sheriff was fined.

Whipping was greatly in vogue as a punishment, and many learned authorities regret its disappearance from our present code except for one or two offences. To-day a sentence of 18 lashes is regarded as exceedingly severe, but what would our humanitarians have said of the sentence on poor Titus Oates; in addition to imprisonment for life, to be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate, and after an interval of two days to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. The sentence of whipping was carried out in its entirety, the hangman exerting himself to the full, and it says much for the iron constitution of Oates that he survived this ordeal in the course of which he received between 3000 and 4000 lashes.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century things were taking a turn for the better inside Newgate. John Howard was the pioneer of prison reform. The efforts of Mrs. Eliz. Fry, on the female side, are well known; in 1813 she found the female ward a "den of wild beasts", the women living in filth and rags, steeped in vice often acquired within the prison, and brutalized by men gaolers. By her own efforts, not very actively assisted by authority, she succeeded in transforming these wild women into clean, well-disciplined and contented prisoners, and she certainly deserves the honour of the statue placed some years ago in the Main Hall of the Old Bailey.

In 1815 debtors, whose lot at Newgate for lack of funds, had usually been worse than that of the most abandoned criminals, were moved from that prison, and after that date the scandal of imprisoning a man who owed no more than 4*d.* and costs could no longer be laid to the door of Newgate.

About this time the Court of Common Council made some spirited resolutions with regard to the conditions of Newgate, one of which contains a reasonable protest against lunatics being kept at Newgate and being allowed to mix freely with the other prisoners. In those days the luxurious palace of Broadmoor, set among the pine woods of Berkshire, had not been thought of. Many reforms, overdue for centuries, were carried out in the prison, for instance, instead of prisoners having to cook their own food, a prison kitchen was at last provided.

Again some attempt was made at a classification of prisoners, it being at last recognized that prisoners awaiting trial should be kept apart from old inmates of Newgate, and that young first offenders should receive special treatment. The first step towards abolishing "irons" was taken by providing that untried prisoners should no longer be fettered.

After many further Commissions, Reports and Acts of Parliament, all directed to improve the lot of the prisoner, in the year 1878 Newgate, which had been rebuilt on the cellular system in 1860, ceased to be used as a prison except as a sort of ante-room for the gallows inside.

The Old Bailey received its Charter in the year 1834, when, by Act of Parliament, the Court became in name the Central Criminal Court and in fact, as those associated with it modestly claim, the chief criminal court in the land. Since that date sessions have to be held at least twelve times in each year.

Thereafter, to keep pace with the increasing pressure of business, the Sessions House was continually being

altered and enlarged. In 1892 plans were submitted for a proposed new Sessions House to be erected on the Victoria Embankment, but, fortunately for the preservation of historical association, the idea of leaving the ancient site fell through.

The modern building was completed in 1907 at a cost of £350,000. It is a remarkable building in many respects, not the least being that no breath of fresh air is ever allowed to penetrate into it.

In the basement there is a vast engine-room, like that on a big liner, in which the Old Bailey air is manufactured, and from which it is despatched to the various courts; it is said to be a very good safeguard against gaol fever; it certainly makes one very sleepy after lunch.

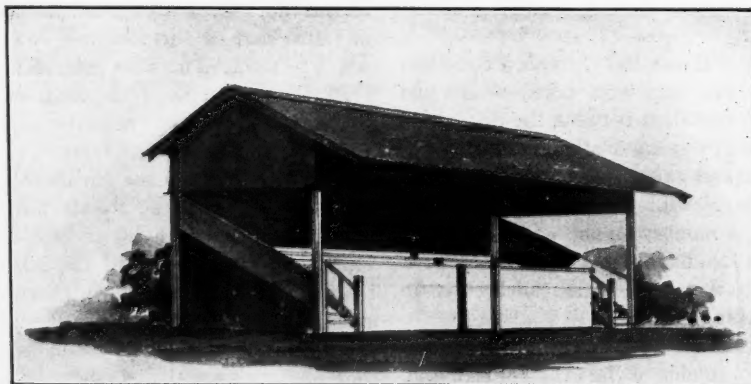
In this great building everything is perfect, and no detail has been spared to ensure that prisoners should be convicted and sentenced amid the most delightful surroundings; even the glass screens around the docks were made of triplex, which greatly added to the amenities of the Suffragette trials.

The Court was formally opened in February, 1907, by His Late Majesty, King Edward VII.

In this great Palace of the Law the spirit of old Newgate lives on; beneath the gilded figure of Justice, the subject of many perorations, are enacted once more the eternal dramas of life, and death, and human nature, which have become almost a part of the site itself.

In the daytime all is bustle and efficiency. Even our trials are more like business transactions than romances; but at night, when the last prison motor van has driven away and the closing of the great gates has shut out the world of to-day, surely then the Old Bailey must be peopled with ghosts, the ghosts of those who on this very spot have struggled and suffered and bled throughout the centuries.

J. AVORY TICKELL.



Here is the new Rugby Stand which is to be built at Chiselhurst as soon as funds allow. Its cost is to be £600, and contributions, however small, towards this sum will be very gratefully received by the Secretary of the Rugby Football Club.

LA CORSE.

IT is enough that we had climbed to satiety the brick-red ramparts around us, and now tired of effort and each other's company we were turning to the coast and sea for refreshment.

No, donkeys were very scarce. We could have one for 50 francs, but not for less—"Mais non, monsieur". We raged. A fortnight before donkeys had been plentiful and half the price. Not all our indifference could stir the squatting Corsican. So it was that our funeral *cortège* left the Grotto; stretcher and huddled victim, our clothes, two bearers, my companions, and myself, the priest, in deep meditation of all things passing. The priest carried the urn on his back—a strange one of curious design, some thought.

Thus we filed through the miniature cañon with its steep walls, its mushroom-topped pine trees and the sparkling river, through the village of vexation (here our procession became triumphal), to Calacuccia.

The last of the bandits blocked our path—or so we thought. Mounted, his dark sombrero cast significant shadows over his benevolent bearded face. Anyway he was carrying a shot-gun over his knees. We bowed and passed unchallenged, envious of his silver buttons and black velvet. A royal warrior, lost in his past.

We parted at the village, I to the Col de la Vierge—in love with the peace of its name—and they to the East. Perhaps the name was beautiful to counteract the monotony of turning on the road, zigzagging through the fir forests up to the line of the chestnut trees. For 35 kilometres it went upwards, hot and dusty, and then—joy!—a wooden building—an inn! The padre was entertaining his friends. He was young. We started with coffee with an innocent dash of rum. We sang and we talked. As we left we swallowed our rum with its innocent dash of coffee. I floated to rest

on the soft mosses under the chestnuts. A mule woke me in the morning.

Corsica has every variation between Scotland and the Sahara. As I came down that morning I passed through them all—heather and pines, eucalyptus trees and swallowtail butterflies to the thorny desert plants on the sand-dunes. My bed was in the eucalyptus grove within sound of the waves—the grove of small wild pigs. The pigs ate all my food.

In the evening I climbed into the boat with two Corsicans—the old fisherman, wrinkled by the sun and salt water, and his lithe, beautiful son. As we took up the nets the sun hit the red towering cliffs, accentuating the amethyst of the sea. The Moorish castle above was fantastically sharp.

We jumped to the landing-steps, and up to the vine-shaded veranda, where we supped and where the boy danced to his own singing—an un-acclaimed Lichine. Night fell, and the old songs of Corsica were sung. Ballads



SIESTA.

from before Napoleon's time, some from Naples and the mainland, but those in the *patois* were soft and stirring—songs of the brigands.

The mornings we bathed and swam fiercely with the eddies around the limpeted rocks, taking toll of their harvest. There was something ape-like in our eating, squatting on the sun-warmed stones. But even apes have enjoyment!

Corsica has kept her wildness. She is still rebel to the coercion of civilization. You can still be lost in her, and possibly get shot as well. You must barter for your transport, cross-legged on the ground, unless you have too much money to treat with the people. You can be rewarded with so much freedom and space if you will go, shirking the official path.

My last picture is a protest. Swaying unsteadily in the back of the car, Emil, revolver in hand, shatters the silence with his shooting. No partridge falls from the vanishing covey.

M. W.

STUDENTS' UNION

COUNCIL The first meeting of the Council after the vacation was a quiet one, even Mr. Richards sitting upon a step silent and sunk in melancholy. During the whole course of the meeting he made only one protest. This concerned the theft or disappearance of squash rackets, and dove-tailed with another complaint of property going astray at the Squash Courts themselves. It was decided to approach the Dean in the matter and ask for the use of lockers in the changing-rooms.

* * *

Another report brought news that the "exerciser" or rowing machine which was recently acquired for the gymnasium had suffered damage. This occurred when Dr. Darmady, while doing a little brisk sculling, wrecked the machine (the report said) "by sheer strength". The damage, however, was not so great as had been feared, and all was put right for 5s.

Mr. Irving, of the R.F.C., asked whether the Union would meet the cost of demolishing, moving and re-erecting an amazing structure which he had drawn, and which he said was a Polo Stand. It was a large, flat, steel platform on wooden stilts, 15 or 20 ft. high. He suggested that while money was being collected for the new stand this would make an excellent substitute. The Council agreed to pay for the removal of the stand—a sum of about £25.

He then asked whether the Council would pay for a new pair of goal-posts.

The Treasurer observed that the Rugger Club appeared to be making their economies at the expense of the S.U. Mr. Harmer suggested the Club should use bits of trees for goal-posts. It was eventually decided the Club should pay for their own.

Mr. Irving then asked that fine soap should be put in the Pavilion changing-rooms. The Chairman inquired as to his favourite perfume, and the request was unanimously agreed to.

SPORTS NEWS

RUGBY Prospects for the coming season are distinctly bright; there will, no doubt, be a certain amount of re-shuffling of the side, but Peter Candler, this season's captain, has at least thirteen of last year's XV from whom to choose. He will have to find a new full-back, but if the other members of the back division maintain last season's form, he should have few difficulties there.

There are many candidates for places in the pack, which will, we fear, take some time to settle down, as has been the case during the last few years. It should, however, become an efficient scrummaging machine, and may even rise to greater heights in time.

* * *

The first match of the season took place at Thames Ditton, in brilliant sunshine, on September 18th, against the **Old Paulines**. The ground was rather hard, consequently the game was rather fast—maybe a little too fast for some, who noticeably lost their speed as the game wore on.

To refrain from saying that the Old Paulines were better than Bart.'s would be a needless economy of the truth—without doubt they, especially their backs, were faster and fitter and better together.

Both sides, but more often Bart.'s, were handicapped by those hesitations, those little clumsinesses which are so frequent, though forgivable, at the beginning of a season. The score, 20 points to 11, roughly indicates the disparity between the two sides; but, lest there are those who may feel inclined to draw comparisons with former years, it should be mentioned that the Old Paulines are a greatly improved side, particularly behind the scrum.

Of the Bart.'s side Pleydell was the pick of the backs, once again showing praiseworthy determination; he and Candler combined nicely in scoring a try for which Candler ran half the length of the field. It was Candler again who made the opening from which Collinson ("Wobbles" to his friends) surprised himself by wobbling over the line for another try.

Macpherson converted one try and kicked a good penalty goal. The forwards held their own in the tight scrums, but were somewhat disjointed in the loose, where they were outplayed.

Team.—G. McKay (*back*); M. J. Pleydell, M. Laybourne, G. K. Marshall, E. Griffiths (*three-quarters*); P. L. Candler, R. D. Hearn, (*halves*); R. L. Hall, K. D. Moynagh, P. D. Swinstead, R. McPherson, K. G. Irving, J. C. Newbold, J. C. Ryle, P. C. Collinson (*forwards*).

SQUASH The season has started in the New Courts, prospects are bright, and enthusiasm runs high. The officers for the season are as follow:

President: Dr. Malcolm Donaldson.

Vice-Presidents: F. C. W. Capps, Esq., Dr. John Beattie, Dr. Austen Leishman, O. S. Tubbs, Esq.

Captain: W. M. Maidlow.

Hon. Secretary: C. T. A. James.

Hon. Treasurer: H. R. Marrett.

Committee: G. Gray, R. Heyland, R. C. Witt, J. W. G. Evans.

The first match is on October 6th against St. John's Wood S.R.C.

in our own courts; there are five other matches in October, and about thirty have been arranged for the season. In addition there will be a competition, starting in February, for Hospital 2nd teams, for a cup presented by Mr. Hudson, President of St. Thomas's Hospital S.R.C.

A ladder containing forty names has been started, with H. R. Marrett at the top. There should be keen competition for places, since at least as many names had to be excluded. A separate ladder will be started for those at Charterhouse Square as soon as the term begins.

Dr. Donaldson has kindly presented a cup for which a knock-out competition will be held as soon as possible.

A special appeal is made to all members of the Club to keep the courts as clean as possible, and to adhere to the rules.

GOLF The **Resident Staff's Annual Tournament** was held on Sunday, August 29th, the day dawning warm, bright and clear. The gods of golf saw fit that these qualities were maintained throughout the day which had been set aside for this tourney of the Resident Gentlemen of the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew. It is true that the warmth became a heat, and the heat, later, a torridness; but to criticize so nearly perfect a golfing day would be churlish. Not that a single criticism was levelled, as the participants gathered in the Square round the half dozen motor cars, some roaring, some only spluttering, their impatience to be off.

Hainault Forest had been chosen as a suitable cockpit, and thither we went, some stopping for petrol, others for oil, but none for drinks—the pubs not being open at that time. And so it was that some eleven golfers foregathered on the first tee of the upper course, to take part in this old-established tournament, the origin of which is lost in antiquity, but which, according to Hughes and Blackburn, probably dates back to the time when Rahere spent his nights off at St. Andrews. There was a short pause before it was decided to whom should fall the honour of driving the first ball, but it was quickly and unanimously agreed that the lot could only fall fittingly on the shoulders of one person, those of the honorary handicapper, Ogilvie. Thrice blessed indeed is he who gets his blow in first, and this occasion proved no exception; for from the first screaming, wind cheating drive to the last deadly, fiendishly accurate putt, this man was the winner. One who shall be nameless suggested that the handicapping had something to do with the victory, but to uphold such a suggestion would be churlish, and anyway, nobody minded not winning, as the sweepstake money was never collected.

All this, however, is trivial and immaterial and I am shirking the task I have set myself of re-creating for you the magnificence of the spectacle presented by these athletic striplings starting out full of hope on their rounds. With Ogilvie came Leask and Oliver, the former thinking of other things, the latter having difficulty in reaching down to the ball, and so it was small wonder that neither achieved the same success as their companion. But they were off, and as we watched them zigzagging up the edge of the rough, a chill crept down the marrow of our spines as we realized that the moment

was getting nearer when we ourselves would have to stand up and drive off in front of that swaying, cheering crowd.

Gray and Boyd came next. Gray in driving had the misfortune to sever his ball into two fragments, one of which was trapped by the men's tee-box, the other by the ladies. Choosing the latter as being closer to the hole, he played a strong niblick, the hemispherical missile making a sound like a wounded pheasant as it sped straight and true to the green. Boyd was also unfortunate, for some altercation arose as to whether the first swing was practice or business. To settle the argument he called it business and played two from tee. This sporting gesture was richly rewarded, as well it deserved, for he got into a casual dog which subsequently disgorged his ball on the green leaving him dead for a three.

Then followed Brown and Bickford playing practically faultless golf. We were interested to observe Brown putting with Dr. Scowen's knee-jerk hammer, an implement which he wielded with great delicacy, despite its weight.

After such an orgy, it was not to be wondered that the crowd round the tee began to move off in search of refreshment, but there were a few fanatics who stayed to watch the two remaining couples start. And they were not disappointed, for Mundy came next. One need say nothing of this drive but that it was perfect in every detail. There are thirty-nine points to remember when driving a golf ball, and Mundy had remembered them all. Several people said "How good" and one short-sighted lady expressed surprise that so old a man could hit the ball at all. After such an effort, it was not surprising that Newbold's 250 yarder only received restrained applause.

Finally came Dorrell and Dalley. Most of the young women on the course had by now clustered round, thinking that this was some fashion parade, and many did not realize their mistake even when two white specks were resting well down the middle of the fairway, their eyes being still fixed on the svelt cut of the chequered knickerbockers. But, make no mistake, sartorial perfection in no way hindered the play of these two thorough-bred golfers, and both may be considered unfortunate not to have won the competition outright.

And as they started, so they continued. Great is the temptation to describe each individual round, stroke by stroke, to paint pictures of soaring approach shots; to weave romances around long curling putts negotiating difficult stymies; to make you laugh as I tell (censor please) of the candid epithets addressed to his ball by Gray; to make you weep to witness with me Boyd's ball being stolen from a green by an urchin. But space is short, and there only remains ink enough to say that never before, as after that competition, has so much cherry cider and still lemonade been drunk by so many Bart.'s men in so short a time. M.

SENIOR CUP SEMI-FINAL.

TENNIS v. Westminster Hospital, at Winchmore.

This match was played on July 24th, and the Hospital did very well to win, as the opposition was quite formidable, and included three old Cambridge blues in R. N. A. and G. B. Leyton and D. G. Freshwater. The feature of the match was E. Corsi's defeat of R. N. A. Leyton after a very good match indeed, and it was due to this effort that the scales were turned in Bart.'s favour.

Results.—Singles:

- E. Corsi beat R. N. A. Leyton, 6-4, 8-6.
- G. L. Way lost to G. B. Leyton, 3-6, 2-6.
- R. I. G. Coupland beat D. J. C. Nerurkar, 6-2, 6-3.
- B. S. S. Acharya beat E. White, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0.
- J. B. Waring and R. C. Witt did not play their singles.

Doubles:

- E. Corsi and R. I. G. Coupland lost to R. N. A. Leyton and G. B. Leyton 4-6, 6-2, 3-6; beat D. G. Freshwater and J. O. Collin 4-6, 6-3, 6-1; beat E. White and D. J. C. Nerurkar 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

- G. L. Way and B. S. S. Acharya lost to R. N. A. Leyton and G. B. Leyton 2-6, 4-6; beat D. G. Freshwater and J. O. Collin 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; beat E. White and D. J. C. Nerurkar 6-3, 6-1.

- R. C. Witt and J. B. Waring lost to R. N. A. Leyton and G. B. Leyton 3-6, 6-4, 1-6; beat D. G. Freshwater and J. O. Collin 6-1, 6-4; beat E. White and D. J. C. Nerurkar 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.

Bart.'s won, 9-4, 2 unplayed.

- v. Melbury, June 12th, at Melbury. Lost 3-5.

- E. Corsi and W. K. Frewen beat 1st pair 6-3, 6-1; lost to 2nd pair 6-3, 5-7, 3-6; beat 3rd pair 6-4, 6-1.

- R. H. Marrett and C. S. M. Stephen lost to 1st pair 4-6, 3-6; lost to 2nd pair 7-5, 4-6, 3-6; third game unplayed.

- R. I. G. Coupland and G. L. Way lost to 1st pair 1-6, 1-6; lost to 2nd pair 3-6, 4-6; beat 3rd pair 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

- v. R.N. College, Wednesday, July 14th, at Winchmore. Lost 4-5.

- v. London Hospital. Won 7-1, 1 drawn.

- R. I. G. Coupland and C. S. M. Stephen beat 1st pair 6-3, 6-3; beat 2nd pair 6-4, 7-5; beat 3rd pair 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

- R. C. Witt and J. B. Waring beat 1st pair 6-4, 6-3; beat 2nd pair 6-1, 6-1; beat 3rd pair 6-1, 6-3.

- M. Desmarais and P. F. Barwood lost to 1st pair 2-6, 0-6; drew with 2nd pair 4-6, 6-3; beat 3rd pair 6-3, 7-5.

- v. Melbury on Wednesday, July 21st, at Melbury. Lost 2-6.

- R. I. G. Coupland and R. C. Witt lost to 1st pair 4-6, 0-6; beat 2nd pair 6-1, 2-6, 6-4; 3rd pair unplayed.

- G. L. Way and M. Desmarais lost to 1st pair 2-6, 4-6; lost to 2nd pair 4-6, 3-6; beat 3rd pair 1-6, 6-4, 8-6.

- G. L. Blackburn and B. H. Goodrich lost to 1st pair 1-6, 3-6; lost to 2nd pair 2-6, 5-7; lost to 3rd pair 1-6, 0-6.

Cup Final.

The Cup Final was played on Tuesday, September 14th, on the Melbury Courts. Our opponents were St. Thomas's Hospital, who proved on this occasion to be more than our match.

The singles were started at 11 a.m. in brilliant sunshine, which fortunately continued for the rest of the day. E. Corsi, playing well up to form, beat St. Thomas's formidable No. 1 player, D. M. Flowerdew in straight sets. This, unfortunately, was the only success registered in the singles. G. L. Way struggled manfully against his more consistent opponent, S. W. G. Hargrove, and the latter won in two long sets.

A similar fate befell R. I. G. Coupland, who was beaten in the third set by J. A. Elliott.

J. B. Waring, though playing attractive tennis, was beaten in three sets by K. E. Bond.

Lunch was taken with the score at 5 matches to 1 in St. Thomas's favour.

On resuming St. Thomas's Hospital won the first round of doubles, two of which, however, were again 3 set matches. This gave them the match, but two more doubles were subsequently played.

The final result was: St. Thomas's Hospital, 9 matches; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 2 matches—4 unplayed.

The Tennis Club would like to take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude to Col. Powell, the Secretary of Melbury, for arranging to lend us the courts, and also their appreciation of the hospitality which makes any visit to the Club so pleasant.

Results:

Singles.

- E. Corsi beat F. D. M. Flowerdew 7-5, 6-0.
- W. K. Frewen lost to D. P. van Mems 1-6, 2-6.
- R. H. Marrett lost to A. G. McPherson 1-6, 1-6.
- G. L. Way lost to S. W. G. Hargrove 7-9, 5-7.
- R. I. G. Coupland lost to J. A. Elliott 3-6, 6-3, 3-6.
- J. B. Waring lost to K. E. Bond 3-6, 6-4, 4-6.

Doubles.

- D. P. van Mems and F. D. M. Flowerdew (St. Thomas's) beat E. Corsi and W. K. Frewen 6-1, 6-2; beat R. H. Marrett and R. I. G. Coupland 5-3, 6-4.

- B. L. Williams and S. W. G. Hargrove (St. Thomas's) beat G. L. Way and J. B. Waring 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

- A. G. McPherson and K. E. Bond (St. Thomas's) beat R. I. G. Coupland and R. H. Marrett 6-4, 4-6, 7-5; lost to E. Corsi and W. K. Frewen 6-1, 5-7, 3-6.

O.T.C. MEDICAL UNIT

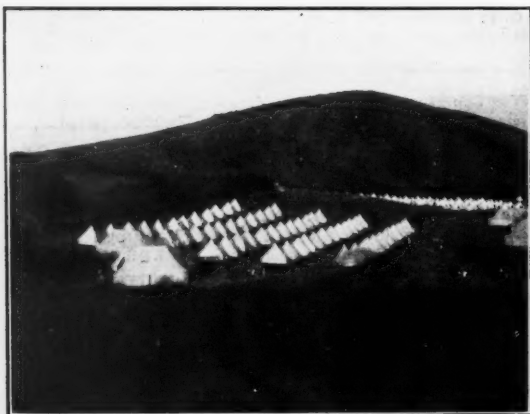
Last year's training was brought to a successful conclusion by a fortnight in camp at Swanage, from July 17th to 31st, in company with the Infantry Unit.

The camp was delightfully situated in a fold in the hills, with easy access to areas admirably designed for minor tactics. The sea and golf course were also within easy reach.

The training programme drawn up by the Commanding Officer,

Col. C. Hope-Carlton, was both comprehensive and interesting. In addition to the ordinary routine, lectures and demonstrations on the medical services in the field, attention was given to the organization of other units of the Army, and to military law. Much attention was also paid to the methods of treatment and decontamination of gas casualties. Major Crowden and several cadets carried out some very successful experiments with protective clothing.

The Unit was honoured by the visit of Bt. Lt.-Col. the Viscount Bridgeman, M.C., Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who gave an extremely interesting and informative lecture on the purpose and policy of the British Army, with special reference to the O.T.C. Special lectures were also given on the medical services of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force by Surgeon Rear-Admiral B. Pickering-Pick, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., K.H.S., Royal Hospital, Chatham, and Wing-Commander J. Kyle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Training Depot, Halton, respectively.



THE CAMP AT SWANAGE.

The Annual Inspection was carried out by Major-General O. Ievers, C.B., D.S.O., M.B., K.H.S., Deputy Director of Medical Services, Southern Command, who was much impressed by the tactical scheme which was carried out by the Medical Unit. He afterwards commented that the scheme had been performed as efficiently as if by regular R.A.M.C. personnel. Major-General A. C. Temperley, *Daily Telegraph* Military Correspondent, who accompanied Major-General Ievers, wrote: "There was an attractive realism about the handling of casualties, and an ingenuity in improvisations. . . . The plans had been worked out with great care, and an excellent contoured model of the country had been constructed on a sand table".

The *Times* Special Correspondent wrote: "It was a pleasure to note the efficiency and keenness shown in this Camp. The programmes for both have been thoroughly thought out, the Camp is in excellent order, and it is obvious that an instructive and interesting period of training is being enjoyed by the cadets".

Unfortunately the Sergeants' Mess Ball was unable to be held this year, as suitable accommodation could not be found in the vicinity. The social programme, however, included an "At Home" on Sunday, July 25th, which was a great success, and a visit of the sergeants of the Midland Universities, who were encamped nearby, to the Sergeants' Mess one evening, an invitation which they returned. The Officers' Guest Night also proved to be very enjoyable.

There were 263 cadets of the Medical Unit in Camp, of whom 40 were members of No. 1 Coy. (St. Bartholomew's Hospital).

Parades (lectures, in mufti) will be held at 5 p.m. on Mondays, in the Pharmacology Lecture Theatre, and will commence on October 11th, 1937. All those interested are cordially invited to attend the first lecture without obligation.

CORRESPONDENCE

HOSPITAL SOCIALISTS' PROTEST

"It is paramount that we remain detached from political clamour, the clamour of Right and Left."

(From 'Health and a Day' by LORD HORDER.)

[The Editor believes that were any further evidence needed of the extent of the political activity so deplored by him in the September JOURNAL, it will be found below.]

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

SIR,—It was with increasing irritation that I read your last Editorial.

To accuse others of being provocative and propagandist because they believe themselves to be working for a happier society merely indicates a lack of sympathy unbecoming to our profession.

It is only those who refuse to acknowledge the social injustices of the day who can harden their hearts to decry the faith of a reformist minority.

HUGH CANE.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. 1;
September 10th, 1937.

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

SIR,—That was rather an extraordinary editorial you wrote wasn't it?

What a pity to try and suppress our Socialists! (By the by, are you doing it very well? I thought you made some rather puerile jibes which would seem likely only to fan the very flames you seek to blanket with your sterile towels.) Now I quite agree the activities of these socialists, as you quote them, sound pretty bizarre. (Though as to "dignity", your proud story of the Gun, that flows through so many pages of the JOURNAL, seems rather to set a precedent it would take a pretty violent Hyde Park to emulate.) But no concern with the problems of the day is without value. Even Mr. Baldwin's Government recognized that, when it granted a salary to the leader of the Opposition.

I cannot suppose the present fairly free and easy—at least for you and me—existence will continue indefinitely if the professional classes remain mentally immured in their "ancient scientific institutions". They run the risk of having one extreme or the other force political consciousness upon them sooner or later, and maybe in a very unpleasant form. Think, say, do; democrats who neglect the first two are liable to lose even their present slender powers in respect of the third. Look abroad; look into B.C.

And yet there are only four topics of conversation in the A.R. and the dining-room: shop, and "wine, women and horses". The eternal shop would be laudable if we were all sweating towards the ideal of relieving a suffering humanity; but I don't think this can be maintained any more than the remark about conversation can be denied as a generalisation.

The instincts concerned above are very normal, but they are not the whole equipage of civilized man. And a sentiment-formation tendency which does not get beyond "the old school" and the job, is indicative of incomplete development.

So, to go back to where I started, do give our socialists their breathing space. And if they breed fascists—well, what fun! But, better than that, perhaps they will stimulate the growth of other-coloured political groups, of economists, sociologists (Christians we already have) or even (dare I hope so far?) philosophers.

And you, sir, should know that in other "ancient scientific institutions" these groups are tolerated and do not cause strife—beyond an occasional practical joke; in fact they contribute largely to the culture for which the institutions are noted.

I think you should let this point of view be printed. After all, you are omnipotent, sir, and you can always quash it with a witty editorial footnote in square brackets.

I am, etc.,

H. N. HEFFERNAN.

35, Queensland Avenue,
N. 18;
September 7th, 1937.

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

DEAR SIR,—Now that my first emotions have cooled down I feel more capable of writing to you on the September editorial. (It is unfortunately necessary these days for me to state at the outset that I dissociate myself from all existing schools of political thought and action.)

It may, perhaps, be amusing literature to attribute political interest to sublimation or to endocrines, but it is poor judgment. That the students whom you attack so wholeheartedly are making a quiet and serious attempt to reach a solution of to-day's problems has not struck you.

Are the student activities really to be limited to games and science? Can they not meet to think, discuss or study social affairs together? Can they not seek (misguidedly or not) some mental progress? As you refer to isolating the area of their activities with sterile sheets are you, perhaps, thinking of the influence of your editorial pages in advocating blindness to world problems?

The sneering tone in talking of "Hospital Leftists", "Pinks", "Local Lenins" and so on is quite eclipsed by the incredible bad taste of mocking those who have met death defending an ideal in Spain.

What truth is there in this hair-raising description of "soap boxery", "fantastic artificial warring camps", "thrusting opinions down throats"? Can you, sir, provide any definite evidence of the horrible disturbance caused by the very innocuous and quiet discussions of a few fellow students?

Yours truly,

A. S. PLAYFAIR.

Students' Union,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
E. C. 1;

September 15th, 1937.

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

SIR,—In the course of your Editorial in the September issue of the JOURNAL you made a number of misleading and inaccurate statements about the aims and activities of the Hospital Socialist Society. We should be glad, therefore, if you would publish this letter by way of correction.

In the first place, may we outline some of the considerations which led to the foundation of the Society?

We disagree with your contention that the Hospital is a scientific institution in which politics have no place. Science is, of course, an integral part of medicine, and a scientific attitude of mind is essential for its good practice. But it is also true that the material of medicine is humanity, and that the doctor requires a good deal of knowledge which is not to be found in text-books. Some maladies owe their origin, and others their prevalence, to social factors. Poverty, malnutrition, bad housing, bad working conditions in factories and offices, and the lack of time or other facilities for exercise in the open air, have as important a place in the aetiology of disease as micro-organisms. Already, as students, we learn how disheartening it is for us, how pitiful it is for the patient, if the improvement obtained in hospital is to be vitiated by adverse social conditions.

But how to prevent the preventable diseases, and how to eliminate the social factors in the aetiology of disease and ill-health, is as much a political as a medical problem, and political, as well as medical, methods, must be used in solving it.

The Socialist Society was founded in the belief that to acquire knowledge upon these matters is a duty which medical men owe to the nation. The Society is called Socialist because its founders believe that a study of Socialism is the best guarantee that progressive thought will result in progressive action. It is open to all who are interested in social problems, and at its fortnightly meetings the views of speakers of all shades of opinion may be heard. It does not indulge in propaganda, and it is only affiliated to the Inter-Hospital Socialist Society so that its members may have opportunities of meeting students of similar interests from other hospitals, and of hearing speakers who could not be got for small hospital societies.

As regards your reference to the carrying of banners in Hyde Park, we wish to point out that, to our knowledge, no banner bearing the name of the Hospital, or of any Society or individual belonging to it, has ever been carried in Hyde Park or elsewhere.

Finally, we have made very careful inquiries, and we can say with

confidence that there are not and never have been any such institutions as the "Rahere Club" or the "Friends of Moscow", and we should, therefore, be much interested to hear what led you to believe in their existence.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
E.C. 1;
September 17th, 1937.

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL GRUNBAUM
Hon. Secretary
(On behalf of the Committee
of the Socialist Society).

EDITOR'S NOTE: [It was not suggested in the Editorial that the banner in question bore the name of the Hospital, or that the "Rahere Club", of whose past activity incontrovertable evidence exists, was associated in any way with the present Society.]

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

SIR,—In the last number of the JOURNAL you devoted a whole Editorial to a diatribe against the introduction of politics into the Hospital. We do not know whether this represented only your own private opinion, or that of the authorities of the Hospital, but in any case you may be interested to hear the views of some of us who do not agree with you.

We gather that you object to the introduction of politics into the Hospital for the following reasons:

(1) That Socialism is a puerile doctrine, suitable only for neurotics and intellectually immature adolescents.

(2) That Communism breeds Fascism, so that the Hospital will be split into warring camps and may even be the scene of actual physical conflict.

(3) That members of the Hospital will be pestered with propaganda about matters in which they are not interested.

(4) That the use of the Hospital's name in connection with Socialist activities is derogatory to its reputation.

In reply we wish to say:

(1) This is not the place to argue the pros and cons of Socialism, so we shall only point out that it is the official policy of His Majesty's Opposition in this country and in many others, and is the official policy of the Governments of Russia, France, Denmark and New Zealand.

(2) No one has so far attempted to advocate Communism in this Hospital, nor are they likely to. An atmosphere of reasonable controversy is very stimulating, and if the hypothetical Fascists should be impelled by the poverty of their arguments to resort to force, we trust that the authorities will be able to deal with them.

(3) It is surely obvious that any propaganda that is offensive will defeat its own ends. Political ideas, like medical advice, cannot be distributed by the methods of the sellers of vacuum-cleaners.

(4) We do not consider that the Hospital would be in any way disgraced by being associated with Socialist activities, and it seems rather absurd for a society consisting entirely of members of the Hospital not to use its name.

Furthermore, we consider that it is the duty of every citizen of this country, and especially of the members of the medical profession, to be acquainted with the elements of political controversy. Whether we like it or not, we, as a profession, have a great influence on the opinion of the people of this country, and in justice to them we must try to learn both sides of the question, and to base our conclusions as far as possible on reason rather than prejudice.

Yours faithfully,
L. H. CANE.
J. W. B. DOUGLAS.
P. M. A. ELDER.
C. M. FLETCHER.
J. C. HEWETSON.
R. D. S. JACK.
D. V. MORSE.
J. C. RYLE.
R. B. TERRY.
B. M. WRIGHT.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
E.C. 1;
September 18th, 1937.

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

SIR,—Will you permit me, as an old and loyal Bart.'s man, who for some years also had the honour of being a member of your Teaching Staff, to comment on the leading article in your September number entitled "Politics in the Hospital".

I have, of course, no knowledge of the activities of the groups of students to which you refer, but I suggest with great respect, that the general view you seem to advocate is deplorably mistaken. It appears to amount to this: Those who are students in our busy and ancient Hospital should have no time or disposition to take an active interest in the affairs of the Great World outside. I myself, for the last twenty-five years, have been actively engaged in National Politics, and during these years, even including the War period, the health of the people has become more and more the concern of the State in the direction and development of organized Health Services. So important have these become that in a few weeks' time men of all Parties, including myself, will be engaged in an attempt to induce Local Authorities to make a fuller use of the Health Services that have already been created.

You cannot discuss even the proper form that you may think National Health Services should take without becoming concerned in "Politics". Politics are National Policy. It matters little, I think, what the different sections of students may call themselves—Conservatives, Liberals, Socialists or whatever they like—but it does matter that they should take an active interest during these vital years in National affairs. They may find afterwards, as citizens, and many of them certainly will, that their advice and participation will be called for, and your suggestion that medical studies should be pursued in social blinkers, is most unfortunate.

I can say truly, and with an intimate knowledge, that many a time our profession has been prejudiced because its members have been too self-contained in their work and outlook.

You seem to write as if any sensible attempt on the part of students to get together for these purposes is necessarily "soap-boxery". I find it difficult, politely, to describe your attitude. I can only say most sincerely, that I hope your Leader does not express the considered view of the Governing Committee of the Hospital JOURNAL.

Yours sincerely,
ADDISON.

Peterley Farm,
Great Missenden,
Bucks;

September 15th, 1937.

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

DEAR SIR,—Your provocative Editorial in the September number of the JOURNAL contains the statement that "the appearance of representatives of the [Bart.'s Socialist] Society supporting an appropriate banner in Hyde Park, not long ago, seems to contribute little to the dignity of the Hospital of which they are members". Later on in the same number, in order, apparently, to put "Pacifists and Doctrinaires" and others into their places, you devote five pages to the account of an exploit carried out by a party of students who careered through the City of London flourishing a banner with the words "Bart.'s for Ever" inscribed upon it, accompanied by "an avalanche of noise" from "ironmongery violently beaten with pokers".

Inconsistency does, indeed, seem to be a consistent characteristic of anti-socialist propagandists. Or is there a special editorial conception of "dignity"?

Your candid
CAMERA.

P.S.—I understand from those who were there that the "appropriate banner" in Hyde Park bore no reference to the Hospital.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
London, E.C. 1;

September 16th, 1937.

COLONEL BLIMP REPLIES

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

SIR,—Your Editorial in the current issue of the JOURNAL is well-timed and well directed.

It is most distressing to learn that certain of our number can dissipate their energies by infecting the Hospital with "Politics" of a particularly virulent nature.

Is it not possible that these gentlemen could be persuaded to spend their superfluous mental and physical energies on the football, hockey, or cricket fields instead of dabbling in septic material?

"The rush of hormones to the adolescent brain" would then be turned to advantage.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, etc.,
J. W. PERROTT.

63, Eton Avenue,
W. Hampstead, N.W. 3;

September 8th, 1937.

WATER

To the Editor, 'St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal'.

SIR,—In the current month's issue the two articles, viz. "Fifty Years Ago" and "On Simples" in treatment lend themselves to a conjoined note for your readers. As a student who entered the Hospital sixty-seven years ago (1870) and with a tolerable memory of past experiences it is worth mentioning some items associated with the great simple, i. e. "water".

In September, 1876, leaving the Hospital straight from being a house surgeon, I took charge of a passenger steamer to Australia. For quite a time it had been the general practice in the Casualty Department to order simple clean linen rags or thin lint to be soaked in plain cold water and changed frequently, so that cooling by evaporation and cleansing by renewal of linen was entirely relied upon for all abrasions. All the full details of antiseptic dressings had only just arrived at St. Bartholomew's that very August, 1876, when Mr. (Sir) Thomas Smith introduced them into his wards. In the various casualties amongst the members of the crew of our steamship I relied bravely upon the older practice of St. Bartholomew's, namely the frequent applications of cold water and clean linen or lint. But before long the First Officer told me that the crew complained that I did not use any treatment for the smaller accidents and skin wounds. And added that what they wanted was something that would give them sharp pain to believe in it. And I was introduced to the older ship's practice, which was that all small wounds and abrasions should have an ample covering over the damaged portion of the skin with a thick layer of the well-known friar's balsam, viz. tinct. benzoini co.

For all slight abrasions friar's balsam is really more efficacious than tinct. iodi, which is, of course, more orthodox. Concerning simple cold tap-water as a local application for wounds calls to mind a boy in Luther Holden's ward in June, 1873, who had a small bullet wound right through the knee-joint from back to front, the treatment adopted being cold water dropping from above the wound, a special small cistern being rigged up over the head of the bed, keeping the joint cool and moist with ever-moving flow, until the wound closed and the internal joint proved itself free from any infection. On several occasions during the early "80's" one treated cases of acute pneumonia in small children who refused all foods and medicines, but craved for and took only simple cold water, with a much more rapid resolving of the lung than usual.

Before leaving the subject of water I should like to draw attention to the modern discovery of what is called "heavy water" H_2^{20} ($H_2^2 O$ on D.O.). Its chief characteristic being its power of inhibition of growth. Surely in the research laboratories for cancer so numerous everywhere this heavy water might indeed be found to have some more successful result than all the recent work on heavy metals in the cure of cancer!

J. K. B.

September 6th, 1937.

REVIEWS

Health and a Day. By LORD HORDER. (J. M. Dent & Sons.)
Price 7s. 6d.

This book, which has already appeared in a second impression, is a collection of twelve speeches, all delivered within the past eighteen months and ranging from a medical society to the House of Lords, from Edinburgh to Kansas City. It was surprising how many of these addresses made familiar reading. Unknown to ourselves we must be a Horder fan. It is not a large work. Indeed it could probably be read in little more than two hours, though it is doubtful if it could be pondered in that short time. There is, as the author himself points out, a certain amount of overlapping; the same theories put forward, the same arguments employed in their support. And certain lines of thought run through many of them.

There is the fear that the clinician may be superseded by the technician, a test-tube in one hand, a syringe in the other, and this features largely. It is a plea for the use of the (unaided) senses rather than a multiplicity of gadgets; it is a protest against more reliance being placed upon the machine than upon the man. With this premise we at St. Bartholomew's are already familiar, for Lord Horder's farewell lecture to us was almost identical with his address to the Medical Society of the State of New York.

It is astonishing how much bitterness underlies many of Lord Horder's words. Even his assurance that "in the last analysis we are mostly good fellows with similar needs and probably with similar destinies" appears to lack conviction. But, like H. G. Wells, whose philosophy he would seem to reflect in many ways, he has constructive suggestions to make, even if they must of necessity be generalities. In his address to the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh he sets forth his *Creed*, and, be it noted, this contains but six points, in which respect it is an improvement on both that of President Wilson and that of *le bon dieu lui-même*. In the same speech (and this is of interest in view of the correspondence in this JOURNAL) he says: "It is paramount that we remain detached from . . . political clamour, the clamour of Right and Left", and again, "though still outside politics, as the doctor must ever be . . ."

Individually, the Euthanasia speech in the House of Lords should take first prize. The address to the British Association of last year is, like *Hamlet*, simply full of quotations and suffers somewhat in this respect. That delivered at the Royal Institution is in the Jeans style and makes good reading. In conclusion one may perhaps be forgiven for quoting from Lord Horder's speech to the students of the Westminster Hospital: "Medicine has broadened out more and more, and to-day there is a positively staggering choice of activity for young men and women who enter its ranks. If you do not find a niche of some sort you are dull dogs indeed."

Surgery of the Sympathetic Nervous System. By G. E. GASK, F.R.C.S., and PATERSON ROSS, F.R.C.S. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Pp. xii + 186. Price 16s.

The second edition of this excellent monograph on the surgery of the sympathetic system will be much welcomed.

The original form has been retained, the text being thoroughly revised in light of further experience and some new material added.

The authors are much to be congratulated on their discrimination in choosing the new material. The surgery of the sympathetic nervous system is advancing rapidly and personal experience and that of others necessitate perpetual reorientation of ideas. The authors have taken care to include only those procedures which are of proven value, their statements being illustrated throughout by personal statistics and case reports. In consequence the best chapters are those upon conditions of which the authors have had most experience. The account of sympathectomy for disorders of the circulation is undoubtedly the best chapter in the book, specially the excellent descriptions of Raynaud's disease, the prognosis and the selection of cases suitable for operation. The operations for sympathetic denervation of the extremities are clearly described and their relative merits evaluated. It is pleasing to note that the authors still find a place for periarterial neurectomy, an operation which is so apt to be thought obsolete. A very cautious attitude is rightly adopted

towards the revival of preganglionic section of the sympathetic supply to the arm.

The results of sympathectomy are admirably and clearly related. Perhaps more mention might have been made of the difficulty in distinguishing true Buerger's disease from "pre-senile" arteriosclerosis. Many of the limbs amputated for Buerger's disease show little evidence of it pathologically. Sympathectomy cannot be expected to cure early degenerative arterial changes, and hence their distinction from true thrombo-angiitis is of extreme importance.

The chapter devoted to sympathectomy for visceral disorders and pains show the same careful discrimination in the choice of material that characterizes the whole book. It is scarcely necessary to say, since this is the second edition, that the book can be wholeheartedly recommended to students and practicing surgeons alike, as the clearest and most practical manual on the surgery of the sympathetic system yet published.

Skin Diseases in General Practice. By H. HALDIN-DAVIS, D.M., F.R.C.P., etc. Third edition. (Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford.) Price 17s. 6d.

This book's great asset is its arrangement; the various diseases are described under the heading of that part of the body which they mainly affect. This topographical arrangement, together with the fact that under each anatomical heading there is also a brief list of those conditions which have, for obvious reasons, been described elsewhere, makes reference a superlatively easy matter.

Not a great deal of attention is paid to the pathology of any of the skin diseases, the book being mainly concerned with diagnosis and treatment, which are, before all, the main concerns of those for whom the author has designed this book. The matter is clearly written and concise, and a number of useful prescriptions are included. The illustrations are good, but are few in number, while the others, though reasonably numerous, are too uneven in quality to be of as much assistance as they should be.

Pre-Natal and Post-Natal Management. By J. STGEORGE WILSON, M.C., M.B., C.L.M., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.C.O.G. With a foreword by Sir COMYNS BERKELEY. (Edward Arnold & Co.) Price 10s. 6d.

The first thing which strikes one on opening this book is the colour-photograph on the frontispiece of a second-degree prolapse in a 3-gravida at 30 weeks' gestation; it looks on first sight more like a reproduction of Turner's picture, "The Fighting Téméraire". Why should the author of a book of this nature include such an expensive illustration of such a clinical rarity?

Sir Comyns Berkeley, like so many other preface writers, "feels sure that Mr. Wilson's book will meet with great appreciation by those members of the medical profession, etc."; he then quotes from three recent maternal mortality reports of different learned bodies who come to the conclusion (amongst other things we suppose) that—

"It is obvious from the mortality reports that the ante-natal care falls short of what might reasonably be expected both in quality and amount".

"There is too little antenatal supervision by general practitioners and midwives and that there it is often perfunctory."

Sir Comyns Berkeley then goes on to say that the extracts are sufficient justification for Mr. Wilson's adventure into authorship, which view it is difficult to condone considering the amount of literature on the subject.

Mr. Wilson must be given credit for at least possessing an ideal in trying to decrease the maternal mortality-rate, but I feel sure, like so many others who are striving to the same end, that it is not ignorance on behalf of the attendant, but, as the reports say, "to his perfunctory attitude". Just as many cases of maternal mortality occur in large institutions, where the brain and the equipment are first class, as occur in general practice where neither the equipment nor the brain is specialized for that specific work of producing a live child and preserving the life of the mother. Mr. Wilson it seems is barking up the wrong tree; he must turn his attention to human nature rather than to ignorance.

The book is quite well written, but not particularly inspiring, the photographs and diagrams are really excellent, and on these the author must be congratulated.

The text is particularly aggravating to the reader at times, and in many instances the author presumes that the reader possesses

absolutely no knowledge of the subject, let alone a minimum of intelligence.

Radium. By RUDOLF BRUNNGRABER. Translated by EDEN and CEDAR PAUL. (London: George G. Harrap & Co.) Price 8s. 6d.

Although this book is a mixture of biography and fiction, it is, nevertheless, interesting. The key to the book, necessary for the reader's peace of mind, is contained on one of the preliminary pages which the normal reader of a novel does not usually bother to consult—it should, I think, have been inserted above the commencement of Chapter I. It states that the characters, other than the Curies and Antoine Henri Becquerel (of Becquerel burn fame), are fictitious, and it goes on, alas, to say that in some instance liberties have been taken with the dates of events in the lives of the Curies. It is, therefore, expedient for those who have no knowledge of the history of radium to believe nothing they may read in this book.

Since radium is the most precious and most mysterious substance on earth it is not at all surprising that its history, since its discovery in 1896, should be filled with both tragedy and happiness, not only as one might think to those immediately concerned with its physical powers, but to those concerned in its exploitation for monetary considerations.

The story really commences in 1896 by the chance happening in Henri Becquerel's laboratory when his assistant Marya Skłodowska (the future Marya Curie) was startled to find a double exposure on a negative on which she had photographed a crystal, the plate having afterwards been placed on an aluminium box on which, as one might expect from the chaos of most laboratories, something had been placed; this something happened fortunately to be a piece of uranium ore—pitch-blende. From that time until the present radium has brought happiness and success to millions, and to others it has brought only desolation and despair; it is on this theme, then, that the book has been written.

The author, Rudolf Brunngraber, comes of Austrian peasant stock and, it seems, is a very versatile man, being among other things a factory hand, teacher, ivory engraver, violinist in a cinema, and pavement artist—in this last effort his drawings were recognized, and appreciated to such an extent that he was sent to an art school! He eventually turned his attention to literature (writing books), of which this is his second effort, the first being a story of world unemployment.

The Art of Surgery: A Text-Book for Students and Practitioners. By H. S. SOUTTAR, D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. Third edition. (William Heinemann, Ltd.) Price 30s.

The title is apt. This is more a work of art than a text-book of surgery. It has both the advantages and the limitations of one man's creation.

The whole atmosphere of the book is personal and refreshing. The author has selected well both in the conditions he includes and in the manner in which they are described. Essential points in differential diagnosis are emphasized and clarity is attained by recourse to an excusable degree of dogmatism.

The great merit of this book over other text-books of surgery lies in the presentation of its information. The English is clear and concise—a rare enough virtue in modern medical literature—and the illustrations are excellent. They vary from line drawings in the margins, diagrammatic plates in pencil, to full coloured pictures. Their range is as wide—pathology, histology, gross appearances, embryology, diagrams of methods of treatment, etc. The arrangement of the letterpress, the paper and the printing, are of a very high standard indeed. It is a pity, therefore, that such a fine production should be marred by an inadequate index.

For those, especially, who like learning by apprenticeship this book will be valuable.

A Manual of Practical Anatomy. By J. ERNEST FRAZER, D.Sc., F.R.C.S., and REGINALD H. ROBBINS, M.A., M.D. (Baillière, Tindall & Cox.) Two vols. Price 10s. 6d. per vol.

In this new manual of practical anatomy an effort has been made to make the subject as short as possible, consistent with giving the student all he requires. In the opinion of the reviewer there has

been a tendency to be "too short". The dissecting instructions are on the whole clear and concise. The illustrations are very numerous and it is here perhaps that the most serious criticisms can be made. Several of them are poor, such as Fig. 226, Vol. II. Some are too complicated for the size of the plate, such as Fig. 83, Vol. II, while others not entirely self-explanatory are unlabelled. Much less use is made of colour in the illustrations than could be done and no use is made at all of radiograms, which have a definite place in teaching anatomy.

A good and unusual feature in a book of this type is the use of illustrations of embryology. These are mainly in the section on the abdomen.

On the whole this book does not reach the standards of the more popular dissecting manuals.

Toothful Essays. By EDWARD SAMSON, L.D.S.(Eng.). (John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd.) Price 7s. 6d.

This is a collection of clever, humorous essays on dental practice from the dental surgeon's point of view, as opposed to the usual layman's standing jokes on dentistry based on traditional misconception. Most of the essays have a moral to be learned, and they are presented by one who is skilful in the arts of caricature and innuendo. The essays are cleverly illustrated by the author. It is a book which should be at hand as a source of encouragement to his colleagues in times of professional difficulties, and if read by others, those difficulties would be appreciated the better.

Inhalation Anæsthesia: A Fundamental Guide. By ARTHUR E. GUEDED, M.D. (The Macmillan Company, N.Y.) Price 10s. 6d.

An interesting, lucid and clearly-written book. The writer tells his method of teaching the signs and explains the mechanics and physiology of inhalation anæsthesia with a wealth of detail, but is never verbose or uninteresting. Although it is possible to find statements which do not evoke whole-hearted approval and agreement, nevertheless the general and final impression is one of satisfaction. The book is worthy of being read by student, practitioner and teacher, and the slyly humorous personality of the author peeps out from the pages. It does not tell how to give an anæsthetic or describe any apparatus, but helps to explain the why and wherefore with illustrative cautionary cases.

ALSO RECEIVED:

The Catechism Series:

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 WEST, J. H., 6, Raglan House, Castle Court, Cardiff. (Tel. 5005.)

BIRTHS

COSGROVE.—On September 12th, 1937, at a nursing home, Buxton, to Jessie (*née* Robertson), wife of Dr. E. C. Cosgrove—a son.
 DE LABILLIÈRE.—On August 26th, 1937, at "Sunnyside", Windmill Street, Gravesend, to Christine, wife of Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander C. D. D. De Labillière, R.N.—a son.
 FELS.—On August 17th, 1937, at Clifton, Bristol, to Rosalind, wife of Dr. Roy R. Fells—a son.
 FURBER.—On September 6th, 1937, at Lima House, Bath Road, Reading, to Gwen (*née* Crawford), wife of Dr. Brian Furber—a son.
 LANE.—On August 20th, 1937, at 20, Devonshire Place, to Anne (*née* Dowglass), wife of Dr. Roger Lane—a son.
 RICHARDS.—On August 29th, 1937, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Loveday, wife of Alan Richards—a son.
 SMALLHORN.—On September 7th, 1937, at 50, Elmwood, Welwyn Garden City, to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Smallhorn (Pamela, *née* Glover)—a son.
 TRACEY.—On August 22nd, 1937, to Joy, wife of Dr. John B. Tracey, of 1, Springlands, Heavitree, Exeter—a daughter.
 WEEKS.—On August 22nd, 1937, to Lilian (*née* Champness), wife of Dr. Albert Weeks, 639, Muller Road, Bristol—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

PATTON—TENNANT.—On September 16th, 1937, at St. Peter's Church, St. Albans, by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Guest, Dr. A. W. Patton, of Carlisle, to Amy Mary (Mollie) Tennant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Tennant, Rosetta, Gurney Court Road, St. Albans, late of Alexandria.
 RYAN—ESPESON.—On September 4th, 1937, very quietly, at Notre Dame of Victory, Kensington, Dr. Thomas Joseph Ryan, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ryan, of Dulwich, to Irène, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Espeson, of Kensington.
 STEPHENS—MACGREGOR.—On August 28th, 1937, at the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great, E.C., Keith Fielding Stephens, R.A.M.C., son of Mr. E. P. Stephens and of the late Mrs. E. P. Stephens, to Margaret Ann, only child of Mrs. M. MacGregor.

DEATHS

CROWTHER.—On September 14th, 1937, Charles Rowland Crowther, M.D., Ch.B.(Cantab.), of 6, Hoe Park Terrace, Plymouth.
 LANGRIDGE.—On August 28th, 1937, at 21, Chatsworth Road, Bournemouth, Lieut.-Col. George Thomas Langridge, late R.A.M.C., aged 88.
 LOVEDAY.—On August 24th, 1937, at Sheringham, George Edward Loveday, M.B., of Fallowfield, Manchester.
 MURRAY.—On August 19th, 1937, at his home, Oakdale Road, Weybridge, Surrey, Charles Stormont Murray, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., also of Gloucester Place, W. 1.
 STABLES.—In August, 1937, Walter Williams Godfrey Stables, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of 29 Auckland Road, S.E. 19, aged 91.

NOTICE

All Communications, Articles, Letters, Notices, or Books for review should be forwarded, accompanied by the name of the sender, to the Editor, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL JOURNAL, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C. 1.

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